Syngenta Regulatory Affairs (336) 632-7342 (Telephone)

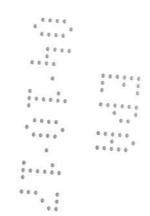
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, NC 27419-8300 www.syngenta.com



VIA FEDEX

April 7, 2017

Document Processing Desk [6(a)(2)] Office of Pesticide Programs (7504C) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Document Processing Room - S-4900 One Potomac Yard 2777 S. Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22202



SUBJECT: SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER FIFRA SECTION 6(a)(2) CONCERNING THE SYNGENTA CYANTRANILIPROLE WG **FORMULATION A16971B**

Sharlyne Pyles

Regulatory Manager

(336) 632-5688 (Fax) sharlyne.pyles@syngenta.com

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC wishes to bring to your attention information from a study entitled "Rate-response extended laboratory bioassays to determine the effects of fresh and field-aged residues on the parasitic wasp Aphidius rhopalosiphi (Hymenoptera, Braconidae) conducted with the Syngenta Cyantraniliprole WG (CYNT) formulation A16971B". This study was conducted on a Syngenta European-specific formulation to support registration in the EU. This formulation is not registered in the US. As in a past submission, data from a previous study with similar results was submitted under FIFRA Section 6(a)(2) for the Agency's information on January 14, 2016.

In the European product submission, the in-field foliar risk assessment utilized a default foliar DT50 of 10 days. When this DT50 was utilized in the model, which simulates firstorder decline, the default value results in an estimated time to recovery of 50 days for the worst-case supported EU application (single application = 1×0.111 lb ai/A) pattern. Contrary to the model predictions, the previous study conducted in 2015 (Aphidius rhopalosiphi aged residue study on apple trees) showed no recovery at 57 days after treatment following applications of 0.045 0.030, 0.015, 0.0075, 0.0037lb ai/A.

Following the 2015 study indicated above, a further aged residue study was commissioned in 2016 to clarify the potential for recovery from the effect by extending the duration of the study to 112 days. In this study, following applications of 0.111, 0.167, 0.045 lb and 0.015 ai/A. Aphidius rhopalosiphi mortality was still high in the top four treatments, even 112 DAT, and therefore recovery was not demonstrated in this test system. 1

Please contact me by email (sharlyne.pyles@syngenta.com) or call me at 336-632-7342 if you have any questions regarding this submission.

Kind regards,

Sharlyne Pyles

Regulatory Product Manager I

Sharlyne Pyles

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC